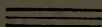




MR. H. HALLETT

Urban District of Tredegar.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1938.

Bendle, Typ, Tredegar.

Tredegar
Urban District Council

With the Compliments
of the Medical Officer
of Health

Council Offices,
Bedwellty House,
Tredegar, Mon.

Urban District of Tredegar.



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1938.

Tredegar Urban District Council.

Chairman (1938)—Councillor Joseph Bevan, J.P.

Chairman (1938) Public Health and Housing Committee—
Councillor David Griffiths, J.P.

Clerk of the Council—J. Trevelyan Phillips, Solicitor.

MEMBERS.

WEST WARD.

Councillor G. H. Cecil
" T. C. Davies
" O. Jones
" J. Stockton

GEORGETOWN WARD.

Councillor J. Bevan
" D. W. Bowen
" A. L. Coombes
" T. J. Thomas

CENTRAL WARD.

Councillor William Allen
" Lewis Evans
" W. A. B. Harvey
" D. J. Jermine

SIRHOWY WARD.

Councillor A. E. Cooke
" R. I. Davies
" D. Griffiths, J.P.
" Rev. G. O. Roberts

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health (part time)—

E. T. H. Davies, M.D., M.S. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector (whole time)—

C. G. Watkins, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

Certificated Sanitary Inspector, The Royal Sanitary Institute, 1920.

Certificated Inspector of Meat and other Foods do. 1927.

Second Sanitary Inspector (whole time)—

E. Williams, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Certificated Sanitary Inspector, The Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board, 1933.

Certificated Inspector of Meat and other Foods, The Royal Sanitary
Institute, 1934.

Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 1936

Matron, Ashvale Isolation Hospital—

Miss A. E. W. Robjohns, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Member of the College of Nursing

Medical Officer's Report.

THE GROVE,
TREDEGAR,

JUNE 22ND 1939.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council
of Tredegar.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1938 (which has been drawn up on the lines indicated in Circular 1728 [Wales] issued by the Welsh Board of Health).

Section A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Tredegar was constituted a Local Government District by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 18th June, 1874, and consists of the civil parishes of Tredegar in the County of Monmouth and Dukestown in the County of Brecknock.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| Tredegar Parish | ... | .. | 4,360 acres |
| Dukestown Parish | ... | ... | 3,788 acres |
| | | | <hr/> 8,148 acres <hr/> |

The Urban District is divided into four Wards, namely, Sirhowy, West, Central and Georgetown Wards. Four seats on the Urban Council are allotted to each Ward, giving a total membership of 16, whilst the County Authority representation is one member for each Ward, together with the Aldermen of whom at present there are two.

For all administrative purposes the whole of the Urban Area is included in the County of Monmouth. Prior to the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Parish of Tredegar was for Poor Law purposes in the Bedwellty Union and the Parish of Dukestown in the Crickhowell Union.

Geographically, the Tredegar Urban Area is situated at the northern entrance or gateway at the head of the Sirhowy Valley and lies on either side of the river Howy, almost at its source. The district runs almost due North to South; its length is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and its width is rather more than two miles in the extreme North and four furlongs in the extreme South. The moorland in the North is situated on mountain limestone, passing South, this is succeeded by millstone grit, and still further South by the coal-bearing strata of the great South Wales Coalfield, upon which the most populous portion of the district stands. The Southerly portion is bounded by hills on the East and West, ranging from 1,200 to 1,300 feet above datum line; the hills on the North rise to a height of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet.

The elevations, from the southerly point upwards, above sea level between the two extreme points of the district are as follows—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Bedwellty Pits Village | ... | ... | 800 feet. |
| Ty Trist Collieries | ... | ... | 950 " |
| Ty Bryn Institution | ... | ... | 1107 " |
| The Circle | ... | ... | 1027 " |
| Barclays Bank | ... | ... | 1056 " |
| The Willows Church Street | ... | ... | 1016 " |
| Ashvale Hospital | ... | ... | 1069 " |
| Shon Sheffrey's Spring | ... | ... | 1200 " |
| Trevil Quarries | ... | ... | 1350 " |

Coal mining is the staple industry of the district. Several of the older pits within the area have been closed down for some considerable time. The newer collieries situated lower down the valley, and beyond the boundary of the district, certainly afford employment for a large number of local workmen, but many of the inhabitants have left the old homesteads and taken up their abode at the model villages that have sprung up nearer their places of work.

It can be repeated that the restarting of the limestone quarries at Trevil, in connection with the industrial developments at Ebbw Vale Steel Works brings with it a ray of hope and encouragement. The extensions and increased activity at the brickworks is also a healthy sign. The site of the Whitehead's Steel Works still remains vacant, despite the Council's efforts towards the setting up of new industries in an endeavour to bring about some measure of prosperity to the district.

The long continued burden of unemployment must of necessity evidence itself in the general standard of health of the community, and the resulting heavy cost of maintaining public assistance shows itself in the rate charges. Against this can be set the many voluntary efforts put forward by both public and private organisations to combat this state of affairs, amongst which may be mentioned, local Allotment Societies, Physical Training Classes, and the good work carried out at the "Hostel of the Good Shepherd," where facilities for recreation, cheap meals, etc., are provided.

The Council are ever diligent in their endeavour for the provisions of work schemes. In this connection, during the year 1938, the Clerk (Lt. Col. J. Trevelyn Phillips) on their behalf, was constantly in touch with Lord Portal, Sir George Gillett, the War Office, the Ministry of Labour, the Admiralty, the Air Ministry, and the National Industrial Development Council of Wales and Monmouthshire

The Tredegar Urban Area contains at least four splendid sites for the development of new industries, together with the availability of abundant water, electricity, and gas supplies. In addition to this, road and rail transport compare favourably with these facilities available in most of the valleys of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The Council are also a constituent of the Depressed Areas Association (representing Tredegar and four other neighbouring Urban Councils) and of which their Deputy Clerk (Mr. W. H. Newman) is Secretary. The splendid Brochure prepared and presented by the Association in June of last year is an indication of their untiring efforts to induce new industries into these areas

The following figures as to the state of unemployment within the district at the commencement and at the close of the year have been kindly supplied by the Manager of the Local Office of the Ministry of Labour.

| | | | | Men | Women | Juveniles 14-17 yrs. | Total |
|------------------------|-----|-----|--|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| 18th January, 1938. | | | | | | | |
| Wholly unemployed | ... | | | 1,307 | 37 | 164 | 1,508 |
| Temporarily unemployed | ... | | | 72 | 2 | 2 | 76 |
| Total | ... | ... | | 1,379 | 39 | 166 | 1,584 |
| 12th December, 1938. | | | | | | | |
| Wholly unemployed | ... | | | 1,442 | 42 | 118 | 1,602 |
| Temporarily unemployed | ... | | | 77 | 0 | 3 | 80 |
| Total | ... | ... | | 1,519 | 42 | 121 | 1,682 |

During the progress of the year no great variation in the figures given was shown. These represent about one fifth of the insurable population, with of course, approximately a similar number of dependent children,

The population of the district reached its peak during the years 1924—1925, when the figure given was 26,380.

Since then, however, a steady decline is noted, as will be seen below :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------|
| Population of the district. | Census 1931 | .. | 23,370 | |
| " | " | (Registrar-Generals estimate, 1935) | ... | 22,120 |
| " | " | " | " | 1936) ... 21,780 |
| " | " | " | " | 1937) ... 21,140 |
| " | " | " | " | 1938) ... 20,890 |

During the years 1925--1938 there were 6,077 births and 3,721 deaths. That is 2,356 more births than deaths. Against this the population has decreased by 5,490 persons in the same period.

It can therefore be calculated that since the peak year 1925 emigration from the district has exceeded immigration to the district by 7,846 persons, an average of about 560 people each year.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Book | ... | ... | ... | 4,908 |
| The Rateable Value of the district is | ... | | | £66,483 |
| The product of a penny rate for the financial year ended 31st March, 1939 | ... | | | £222/7/1 |
| Total rates in the Pound for that year | ... | | | £1 |

Amongst the amenities of the district in the social and recreative sphere may be mentioned :—

(a) The Tredegar Workmen's Institute—embracing a well equipped assembly hall and cinema, lending library and reading rooms, facilities for billiards and other pastimes, and having branch Institutes in various parts of the district.

(b) Welfare Hall, Tafarnaubach—consisting of an assembly hall (to seat about 300 persons) and two Billiard Rooms, etc., provided by the efforts of the inhabitants of the hamlet and assisted by a substantial grant from the Miners' Welfare Fund.

(c) Bedwellty Park—comprising about 25 acres, the gift of the late Right Hon. Viscount Tredegar to the town in the year 1901. Its natural beauty and the excellency of the lay out and management is the envy of the neighbouring districts and provides the means of retreat and relaxation, and also for healthy exercise for both old and young. The sports section is run by the Bedwellty Park Athletic Club, affording facilities for tennis, bowls, etc., and the Council have also provided an open-air swimming pool and a children's playing field.

(d) Recreation Grounds—

(1) Tredegar Recreation Ground. 10·545 acres. Football playing pitches and race track. Show ground annex.

(2) Deighton Recreation Ground. 10·545 acres. Controlled by the Monmouthshire Education Committee. Used as a sports ground for both elementary and secondary school children.

(3) Rhyd Athletic Ground. 11·9 acres (controlled by The Tredegar Iron & Coal Co. Ltd.)

The town possesses a very excellent organisation known as Tredegar Workmen's Medical Aid Society, having a membership estimated as embracing 90 per cent. of the entire population. The benefits for contributions paid include medical, dental, ophthalmic, outside hospitals for appropriate treatments, spa treatment, convalescent homes, specialists, appliances, *e.g.* artificial limbs, eyes, surgical boots, trusses, etc.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for 1938 again shows a decrease. In addition to being the lowest recorded it is below that for England and Wales, and also considerably less than that for the administrative County.

| | | Total. | | Males. | | Females | |
|---------------|--------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| Live Births { | Legitimate | ... | 301 | ... | 143 | ... | 158 |
| | Illegitimate | ... | 11 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 |
| | | | <hr/> | | <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| | | | 312 | | 147 | | 165 |

Producing a birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of 14·94.

During the present century the figure has more than halved. This rapid decline is demonstrated in this rate for the years quoted below :—

| Pre War Years. | | | Post War Years. | | |
|----------------|-----|-------|-----------------|-----|--------|
| 1901 | ... | 40'43 | 1920 | ... | 25'501 |
| 1908 | ... | 39'85 | 1930 | ... | 17'99 |
| 1914 | ... | 38'31 | 1937 | ... | 15'99 |

| | | Total. | Males. | Females | |
|---------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|---|
| Stillbirths { | Legitimate | ... | 18 | ... | 9 |
| | Illegitimate | ... | — | ... | — |
| | | — | 18 | — | 9 |

It is again satisfactory to record a further drop in these figures, which give a rate of '86 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, as against '92 for the County and '60 for England and Wales.

This rate calculated per 1,000 (live and still) births for 1938 and previous years is :—

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1938 | ... | ... | 54'54 |
| 1937 | ... | ... | 55'86 |
| 1936 | ... | ... | 78'88 |

Death Rate.

The number of deaths during the year 1938 (after correction for 5 inward and 170 outward transfers, as furnished by the Registrar General) was :—

| Males | Females | Total |
|-------|---------|-------|
| 142 | 115 | 257 |

A death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of **12'3**.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|
| 1937 | ... | 11'92 | 1920 | ... | 12'10 |
| 1936 | ... | 12'71 | 1914 | ... | 17'90 |
| 1935 | ... | 11'21 | 1901 | ... | 19'93 |

Unfortunately, the death rate shows a rise in comparison with the previous year. A glance at the tabulation given below again emphasises the view that the continued exodus of so many of the younger people, both male and female, seeking employment in areas enjoying more favourable industrial conditions, has in some measure a bearing in this matter.

The large number of outward transfers is of course accounted for largely by deaths that occurred at the Monmouthshire County Council's Ty Bryn Institution, of persons ordinarily resident in outlying areas.

Deaths according to Age Groups.

| | Under 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 65 | 65 and over | Total all Ages |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Males ... | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 44 | 73 | 142 |
| Females ... | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 32 | 58 | 115 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 18 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 76 | 131 | 257 |

In respect to the age group of persons 65 and over, the following may be of interest :—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| 28 deaths (17 males and 11 females) were of persons between the ages of 65 & 70 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | „ | (14 | „ | 19 | „ |) | „ | „ | „ | 70 & 75 |
| 34 | „ | (21 | „ | 13 | „ |) | „ | „ | „ | 75 & 80 |
| 23 | „ | (15 | „ | 8 | „ |) | „ | „ | „ | 80 & 85 |
| 11 | „ | (6 | „ | 5 | „ |) | „ | „ | „ | 85 & 90 |
| 2 | „ | (2 females) | | | | | „ | | | over 90 |

The number of deaths which occurred during each month of the year 1938 were :

| | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January | ... | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| February | ... | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| March | ... | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| April | ... | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| May | ... | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| June | ... | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| July | ... | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| August | ... | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| September | ... | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| October | ... | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| November | ... | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| December | ... | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| Total for the year | | <hr/> 142 | <hr/> 115 | <hr/> 257 |

The average for all deaths during the year, works out at the age 58 years. Discarding the deaths of 18 infants under one year, the average expectation of life reaches as high a figure as 62 years.

The main causes of death during the year were :

| | Males. | Females. | Total | Percentage of total Deaths. |
|---|--------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Heart Disease ... | 48 | 33 | 81 | 31·52 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... | 10 | 13 | 23 | 8·95 |
| Cancer ... | 9 | 13 | 22 | 8·56 |
| Other defined diseases ... | 14 | 8 | 22 | 8·56 |
| Pneumonia ... | 11 | 10 | 21 | 8·17 |
| Bronchitis (all forms) ... | 6 | 6 | 12 | 4·67 |
| Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) ... | 5 | 7 | 12 | 4·67 |

Maternal Death Rate.

Deaths from—

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Puerperal Sepsis ... | ... | 3 |
| Other Puerperal Causes | ... | 1 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 4 |

These four maternal deaths are responsible for the very high rate of **12·12** per 1,000 (live and still) births.

It was hopefully anticipated that the County Scheme of Midwifery Service now in operation would, amongst other benefits, have the tendency to greatly lessen the incidence of diseases and mortality of this origin. However, the good results attained throughout the country generally in this respect will no doubt be shared by the district as the Scheme progresses.

| | Puerperal Sepsis | | Others | | Total | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | per 1,000 live births | per 1,000 total births | per 1,000 live births | per 1,000 total births | per 1,000 live births | per 1,000 total births |
| England and Wales ... | 0·89 | 0·86 | 2·19 | 2·11 | 3·08 | 2·97 |
| County ... | 2·63 | 2·48 | 5·05 | 4·78 | 7·68 | 7·26 |
| Tredegar ... | 9·61 | 9·09 | 3·20 | 3·03 | 12·82 | 12·12 |

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

| | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|
| Legitimate | ... | ... | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Illegitimate | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | | — | — | — |
| | | | 10 | 8 | 18 |

A rate of **57·69** for all infants per 1,000 live births.

England and Wales ... 53. Administrative County 55·8

Whilst it is a pleasing feature to record a marked reduction in the rate of 73·96 given for the previous year, it comes nowhere near the figure for 1936 when Tredegar proudly proclaimed the very low infant mortality rate of 49·72.

It will also be noted that the rates registered for England and Wales and the Administrative County are both considerably less than that for the district. None-the-less, it is noteworthy that for the months of July, August and November an infantile mortality rate of nil was reported.

The legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births works out at 56·47.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births works out at 90·90.

| | | | Total. | Males. | Females |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--------|---------|
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| „ Whooping Cough (all ages) | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | | — | — | — |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |

The total number of deaths under these headings:—

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---|
| For the year 1937 was | ... | 4 |
| „ „ 1936 „ | ... | 2 |
| „ „ 1935 „ | ... | 5 |

The rate of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under two years of age for:—

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| England and Wales per 1,000 live births | .. | 5·5 |
| Tredegar Urban Area „ „ | ... | 3·2 |

This comparison is very favourable and speaks well for the sanitary administration of the district.

Statistical Tables appertaining to your district are appended to the report, a comparison of the vital statistics of your district, with those of England and Wales, and also the administrative County of Monmouth, are set out in the accompanying table.

| | BIRTH RATE. | | DEATH RATE. | |
|----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Live Births per 1,000 population | Still Births per 1,000 population | All Ages per 1,000 population | Under 1 yr. per 1,000 live births |
| England and Wales.. | 15·1 | 0·60 | 11·6 | 53 |
| Monmouthshire ... | 16·1 | 0·92 | 12·1 | 55·8 |
| Tredegar U.D. | 14·94 | 0·86 | 12·3 | 57·69 |

The vital statistics of your area for the year 1938, although vastly improved when compared to those of a decade or so ago, do in some respects fail to keep pace with the steady progress and betterment of the nation's bill of health as a whole.

Such matters as the many instances of bad housing and overcrowding still persisting together with the continued privation and poverty amongst many of the people, brought about by long standing industrial depression, are doubtless the main contributory causes of this.

There are, however, the brighter aspects, and many directions in which a really good record is shown. Except for the high incidence of deaths from heart failure, the district has been especially free from unusual or excessive mortality, and the absence of widespread epidemic diseases is a feature worthy of comment.

Section B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

To facilitate reference this list has been incorporated at the beginning of the report. In addition to the officers mentioned, Mr. A. H. Matthews (who held the temporary appointment of Additional Sanitary Inspector from September, 1937) terminated his services with the Council on securing a post in the Health Department of the Wednesbury Borough Council in August of the year 1938. Clerical assistance is also provided to the department, Mr. Kenneth Barker having been appointed to that position in September, 1936.

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens and samples are conducted at the County Council's laboratories, Newport

Ambulance Facilities.

Motor Ambulance owned by the District Council for dealing with infectious and other cases. A scale of charges governs the use of the ambulance by private persons, institutions, etc.

Motor Ambulance owned by the Tredegar Iron & Coal Co., Ltd., for colliery accident cases.

Ambulance Boxes.—Five of these boxes equipped and maintained by the District Council situate at different points along the main road through the area.

First Aid.—St. John's Ambulance Brigade. This movement has a very strong membership in the district.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

General

This is provided by the Nurses attached to the Tredegar Nurses' Home, the Central Home of the Monmouthshire Nursing Association. The Tredegar Workmen's Medical Aid Society contribute to the Nursing Home, and so free nursing and massage is provided for its members.

Infectious.

No Home Nursing facilities are provided.

Maternity.

In addition to the Maternity Nurses in the district (now practising under the County Council's Scheme for Midwifery services) the Tredegar Nurses' Home have Maternity Nurses.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Anti Natal Clinic—Maternity Home, Market Street.
Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.

Infant Welfare—English Wesleyan Schoolroom, Harcourt Terrace.
Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

School Clinics

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|
| (a) Dental Clinic | } | Central Surgery |
| (b) Eye Clinic | | |

Tuberculosis.

King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association.

Visiting Station—Central Surgery, Church Street.
Thursdays, 12 noon.

Address of Tuberculosis Officer—Llanarth Road, Pontllanfraith, Mon.

Venereal Disease.

No local provisions for treatment. All cases sent to the Royal Gwent Hospital at Newport.

Hospitals.

(1) TREDEGAR PARK COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|----|
| Number of Wards | ... | ... | 10 |
| Number of Beds | ... | ... | 50 |

General facilities—Nursing of surgical operations and accident cases, fractures, etc. Treatment by artificial sunlight and ultra-violet rays. X-Rays and screening of cases, etc.

Out-patients Department—9.30 a.m. daily.

During the year plans were passed for a Grant Aided Scheme of extensions to the Hospital.

2) ASHVALE ISOLATION HOSPITAL (controlled by District Council)

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|----|
| Number of Wards | ... | ... | 5 |
| Number of Beds | ... | ... | 20 |

General facilities—Isolation and treatment of infectious disease cases only.

(3) TY BRYN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTION (controlled by the Monmouthshire County Council).

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Number of Wards | ... | 10 (including maternity and labour wards). |
| Number of Beds | : | 221 (including sick and infirm wards). |

General facilities—operating theatre and sterilizing room, usual infirmary conveniences.

(4) TREDEGAR AND DISTRICT MATERNITY HOME.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|---|
| Number of Wards | ... | ... | 4 |
| Number of Beds | ... | ... | 8 |

General facilities—for receiving maternity cases.

OTHER INFORMATION—ADDRESSES :—

RELIEVING OFFICERS—

- (a) "Corfield," Ashville, Tredegar.
- (b) 9, Railway View, Sirhowy, Tredegar.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS—

32, Market Street, Tredegar.

VACCINATION OFFICER—

Health Department, County Hall, Newport.

Section C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The supply has been excellent throughout the year. The total quantity of water drawn during the year amounted to 392,175,000 gallons, of which 105,898,000 gallons were delivered in bulk to the Bedwelty Urban District Council.

The High Level Water Supply Scheme, referred to in the last annual report was brought into operation early in the year, and has proved to be one of the most successful and beneficial schemes ever carried out in the district.

Every effort is being made to maintain the purity of the supply and Ministry of Health Circulars 1684 and 1771, and Memorandum 221, are being carefully observed. Both batteries of mechanical filters have been thoroughly cleaned out recently and every man, before being employed on this work, was previously "examined by means of a Widal test of his blood," in fact two men were rejected as a result of the test.

Waterworks Capacity.

Georgetown—

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Storage Reservoir | ... | 14,000,000 gallons, |
| Service Reservoir | ... | 1,500,000 gallons. |
| Filter Beds | ... | 350,000 gallons. |

Nantybwhch—

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Storage Reservoir | ... | 50,000,000 gallons. |
| Filtration Works | ... | 1,500,000 gallons. |

Rainfall.

The rainfall is that recorded at "Redesdale" by Mr D. Walter Davies, M.Inst. Gas E., the Council's Gas and Water Engineer and Manager, at an elevation of 963 feet above ordnance datum.

| 1938. | inches. | 1938. | inches. |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| January | 8.50 | July | 5.14 |
| February | 2.59 | August | 3.55 |
| March | 2.80 | September | 2.93 |
| April | .41 | October | 8.31 |
| May | 5.18 | November | 9.05 |
| June | 3.67 | December | 7.34 |

57.47

There were 218 rain days and the greatest fall recorded was 1'95 inches on November 12th.

Previous yearly records taken at the same place are :—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|
| 1937 | ... | 52'56 | 1924 | ... | 65'67 |
| 1936 | ... | 64'20 | 1923 | ... | 60'73 |
| 1935 | ... | 60'52 | 1922 | ... | 45'82 |
| 1934 | ... | 57'36 | 1921 | ... | 27'49 |
| 1933 | ... | 42'59 | 1920 | ... | 51'70 |
| 1932 | ... | 49'39 | 1919 | ... | 40'80 |
| 1931 | ... | 56'79 | 1918 | ... | 50'44 |
| 1930 | ... | 63'21 | 1917 | ... | 41'95 |
| 1929 | ... | 54'83 | 1916 | ... | 47'01 |
| 1928 | ... | 59'08 | 1915 | ... | 44'17 |
| 1927 | ... | 62'86 | 1914 | ... | 56'87 |
| 1926 | ... | 52'86 | 1913 | ... | 61'09 |
| 1925 | ... | 57'02 | | | |

Shewing an average fall of 53'08 inches.

The average rainfall for 26 years (1881-1907) recorded at "The Willows" by the late Dr. G. A. Brown, at an elevation of 1,024 feet above ordnance datum, was 58'70 inches.

Water Samples.

Nineteen samples in all were taken at intermittant periods during the year. Of these, six were submitted to the County Pathologist for chemical and bacteriological, and 13 for bacteriological examination only.

To give detailed particulars of the results in each case would be a lengthy and rather confusing procedure. Several were repeat samples taken owing to unsatisfactory initial reports.

Of special interest are the samples taken from the new High Level Water Supply Scheme, prior to such scheme being put into operation; and the sample taken from the Filter Beds at the Georgetown Waterworks during a period of drought, in anticipation of its use for augmenting the Shon Sheffrey's supply, Nantybwhch Waterworks.

A tabulated statement of the results of samples from these two sources is given herewith.

Sample of Water from New High
Level Water Supply Scheme.

21/2/38

Date Sample taken

Chemical Examination.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| Appearance | ... | Clear |
| Colour | ... | Pale Green |
| Reaction | ... | Alkaline |
| Free and Saline Ammonia | ... | Less than .001 parts per 100,000 |
| Albuminoid Ammonia... | ... | Less than .001 do. |
| Oxygen absorbed from Potassium | ... | |
| Permanganate after 4 hours | ... | .039 parts per 100,000 |
| Chlorides | ... | 1.1 do. |
| Nitrates | ... | 0.6 do |
| Nitrates | ... | Absent |
| Total Solids | ... | 30.0 parts per 100,000 |
| Fixed Solids | ... | 15.0 do. |
| Volatile Solids | ... | 15.0 do. |
| Total Hardness | ... | 9.7° Clarke's Scale |
| Permanent Hardness | ... | 4.2° do. |
| Temporary Hardness | ... | 5.5° do. |
| Poisonous Metals | ... | Not detected |

Bacteriological Examination.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|--|
| Blood-Heat Organisms, per c.c. | ... | 5 | Absent from 36 ml. of sample |
| B. Coli | ... | | Not detected in 20 ml. of sample |
| Streptococci | ... | | Not detected in 150 ml. of sample |
| B. Enteritidis Sporogenes | ... | | |
| REMARKS | ... | | Chemically and bacteriologically, this sample of water is satisfactory |

Sample of Water from Filtered Water
Tank, Georgetown Waterworks.

10/5/38

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Clear | |
| Pale Green | |
| Alkaline | |
| Less than .001 parts per 100,000 | |
| .0034 parts per 100,000 | |
| .016 do. | |
| 1.0 do. | |
| Less than .01 parts per 100,000 | |
| Absent | |
| 20.0 parts per 100,000 | |
| 10.0 do. | |
| 10.0 do. | |
| 8.1° Clarke's Scale | |
| 5.3° do. | |
| 2.8° do. | |
| Not detected | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | Absent from 35 ml. of sample |
| | Not detected in 20 ml. of sample |
| | Not detected in 150 ml. of sample |
| | Chemically and bacteriologically, this sample of water is satisfactory. |

The number of farms and outlying cottages relying on shallow wells or waterspouts for their supply has greatly diminished, and are now few in number. The sources of these supplies are shown on analysis to be unsatisfactory. Thanks to the New High Level Water Supply Scheme a constant and wholesome supply is now afforded the villages of Trevil and Tafarnaubach.

The Dukestown and Sirhowy districts, are, as hitherto, supplied from the mains of the Ebbw Vale Urban District Council.

The remarks of the County Pathologist upon the chemical and bacteriological examination of a sample of water from this supply taken in October of the year, read :—

“Bacteriologically, this sample of water is good. Chemically, there is a large amount of organic material of peaty origin and probably not due to pollution.

The plumbo-solvency is very high.”

Drainage and Sewerage.

With the exception of additions to the sewers for receiving the drainage of the newly erected houses at the Council's Housing Estate, there were no important extension of sewerage works carried out during the year. Practically the whole of the district is well provided with stoneware subsidiary sewers, which are linked up to the main sewer along the river bed. The Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Board (of which the Council form a constituent Authority) have control of the trunk sewers. The work of general overhaul and repair of the sewer ventilating shafts throughout the district was put in hand during the year.

The cleansing and repair of choked and defective drainage systems, both public and private, is pressed for immediately upon discovery, the results of which will be gathered by the figures quoted under the heading of “sanitary inspection of the area.”

Surface water drains and street gullies are on a separate system ultimately discharging into the river.

Again attention has been drawn to the disused Feeder at Dukestown. The condition of this conduit constitutes a public nuisance and steps should be taken to remove all cause of complaint.

Rivers and Streams.

Rising in the mountain moorland to the north of the district the river Howy gathers and takes its course, passing through the town in a southerly direction traversing the whole length of the area, and so on its way down the valley. There are a number of small tributaries and conduits which take the overflows from the various ponds and drain the hills on either side.

Every vigilance has to be exercised to prevent the practice of dumping house and other refuse along its banks, which not only grossly pollutes the river, but adds greatly to the difficulties of the Port Authorities near the outfall.

The members of the Tredegar and Sirhowy Angling Society undertake the stocking with fish of the Shon Sheffreys Reservoir and several of the ponds in the district.

The Council still have under consideration four schemes for the prevention of flooding in certain parts of the district. These projects form the subject matter for application to the Commissioners for Special Areas for grant.

Closet Accommodation.

The conservancy system is now practically extinct, and there is no instance of a pail or privy closet existing in the populous or closely built up centres of the district.

The fixing of closet pans of the pedestal type for new erections and renewals is generally advised and acted upon. A substantial increase in the number of indoor waterclosets in recent years is noted.

Although the water carriage system is most universal throughout the area much remains to be done (as will be seen by the figures given below) in the matter of the provision of efficient flushing apparatus to waterclosets.

An estimate of the number of each type of closet accommodation existing in the area at the close of 1938 is as follows: -

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| [a] | Number of pail or privy closets (including several of the chemical type) to isolated farms, cottages and other premises where there is no sewer available | ... | ... | ... | 53 |
| [b] | Number of closets with fixed receptacles | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| [c] | „ „ „ movable „ | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| [d] | „ water-closets (with flushing apparatus) | ... | ... | ... | 2,520 |
| [e] | „ „ (hand flushed) | ... | ... | ... | 2,415 |

Public Cleansing.

It is true to again say that a fair share of attention by the Council has been given during the year to this very important branch of the Public Health Services, which is under the direct control of the Sanitary Department.

Much has been stated in recent reports as to the arrangements for the collection and disposal of house refuse. Without elaboration, therefore, it can be said that the Council are persuing the principle of a standardised mechanical fleet of vehicles for collection, and central sites and controlled tipping for disposal purposes.

Except for a few outlying parts of the area, a daily collection of house refuse is undertaken throughout. Fortunately there are no cesspools to clear, neither does the need for night soil collection exist. Repeated efforts are continually being made to induce householders and other to burn as much refuse as possible at their respective premises, and thus assist in reducing the heavy burden cast upon the department and themselves as ratepayers.

Much inconvenience and hindrance to the work of collection is caused by straying animals, mostly mountain ponies and sheep. Parading the streets, turning over the receptacles, they scatter the contents on the roadway, picking out the edible matter. The question of the provision of enclosures for impounding these animals is once more under consideration.

With the exception of the few remaining in the Four Rows (Sirhowy) area, it has been possible to dismantle and remove the unsightly and uncovered iron ashbins that were at one time scattered here and there in out-of-the-way places throughout the district, and it will be good to see the last of these communal abominations.

The Council have also under consideration such matters as the enforcement of regulation dustbins, salvage from refuse, etc., but up to the present no definite decisions have been made in these directions.

The following extracts taken from the costing returns submitted for the year ended 31st March, 1938, will give some idea of the heavy cost of public cleansing :

House and Trade Refuse Collection and Disposal.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|-------|
| Total cost | ... | ... | ... | £3,742 | 0 | 0 |
| Cost per 1,000 population | ... | ... | ... | 177 | 0 | 2½ |
| " " premises | ... | ... | ... | 767 | 18 | 0¾ |
| Cost, equivalent rate in the £ | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 4·8 |
| Percentage of rate 7. | | | | | | |
| Estimated total refuse collected | ... | .. | .. | 14,980 | | tons |
| " weight per 1,000 population per day | | | | 38·8 | | cwts. |
| " cost per ton | ... | ... | ... | 5/0 | | |

Street Cleansing.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|----|
| Total cost | ... | ... | ... | £1449 | 0 | 0 |
| Cost per 1,000 population | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 18 | 2 |
| Cost, equivalent rate in the £ | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | 6½ |

The above includes a grant made by the County Council for the cleansing of County Roads of £316.

Roads.

The mileage of roads in the area is as follows :—

Classified—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|-------|------------|
| Class 1—A | 465 | ... | ... | 2.52 miles |
| A | 4048 | ... | ... | 4.01 „ |
| Class 2—B | 4256 | ... | ... | 1.36 „ |
| | | | | 7.89 „ |
| Unclassified roads taken over | | ... | 31.94 | „ |
| | | | 39.83 | |

The number of street gullies in the district is estimated at about 1,400.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

WATER CLOSETS—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| Pail-closets converted into water-closets | ... | ... | 0 |
| New stone or brick water-closets erected | ... | 83 | } 98 |
| Indoor water-closets provided | ... | 15 | |
| Existing closets on old culverts, etc., drained and diverted to sewer... | | | 1 |
| Closet drains relaid | ... | ... | 4 |
| Closet buildings renovated | ... | ... | 52 |
| New pans to water-closets fixed—pedestal type | ... | 65 | } 81 |
| hopper type | ... | 16 | |
| Foul water-closets cleansed | ... | ... | 184 |
| Flush tanks and water supply to waterclosets installed | | ... | 56 |
| Flush tanks and water-supply to waterclosets repaired | | ... | 109 |

HOUSEDRAINS—

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| New stoneware housedrains provided | ... | ... | 107 |
| Housedrains relaid | ... | ... | 10 |
| Choked housedrains cleansed | ... | ... | 283 |
| New stoneware gully traps fixed to housedrains | ... | ... | 98 |
| Housedrains connected to sewers | ... | ... | 59 |
| Defective drainage systems remodelled (including the provision of inspection chambers and ventilating shafts) | ... | ... | 79 |

URINALS—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| New urinals constructed | ... | ... | 3 |
| Urinals repaired | ... | ... | 2 |

HOUSING DEFECTS—

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Eaves, troughing and downpipes provided or renewed | ... | 157 |
| Eaves, troughing and downpipes repaired | ... | 121 |
| Roofs stripped and reslated | ... | 7 |
| Roofs repaired | ... | 184 |
| Window frames and sashes repaired or renewed | ... | 138 |
| Firegrates and ovens repaired or renewed | ... | 58 |
| General repairs to houses carried out | ... | 188 |
| Yards repaved or concreted | ... | 22 |
| Internal floor pavements relaid | ... | 54 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|
| VARIOUS OTHER NUISANCES ABATED | ... | 106 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|

NOTICES SERVED—

| | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|
| Informal | ... | 241 |
| Statutory | ... | 78 |

(Results contained in headings above)

INSPECTIONS AND RE-VISITS—

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Common Lodging Houses | ... | 102 |
| Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops | ... | 84 |
| Slaughter-houses | ... | 820 |
| Shops, Stalls, etc. | ... | 417 |
| Pigstyes, Stables, Chicken Cots, etc. | ... | 28 |
| Factories and Workplaces (including Bakehouses) | ... | 153 |
| Housedrains and Water-closets | ... | 560 |
| Housing inspections | ... | 874 |
| Infectious Disease [investigation and disinfections] | ... | 293 |
| Various other inspections [including verminous infestations] | ... | 582 |

 3,913

Registered Buildings and Trades.

The respective registered premises within the area at the end of 1938, number as follows :—

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----|
| Common Lodging Houses | ... | 2 |
| Slaughter-houses | ... | 2 |
| Cowsheds and Dairies | ... | 44 |
| Milkshops | ... | 10 |
| Bakehouses | ... | 23 |
| Factories and Workplaces | ... | 97 |

Common Lodging Houses.

The dearth of patrons, due largely to the scarcity of casual labour in the district, has reduced the demand for premises of this type almost to a negative degree. Therefore the available accommodation in the two places is more than ample to meet the needs, and the "lodgers" are more-or-less aged men permanently resident therein. Inspection is not, however, lessened for that reason, and they are kept under careful observation.

Slaughter Houses.

There are only two slaughter-houses in the district.

- (1) Registered premises situated in close proximity to the centre of town and owned by the Tredegar Public Buildings Company. Most of the slaughtering is carried on here.
- (2) Licensed premises situated at Highfield, Nantybwlch, to the North end of the district and is privately owned.

Previous reports have time and again contained full descriptive details of both these premises. In passing it is but fair to pay tribute to those responsible for the control and general cleanliness of the places maintained throughout the year, the liberal use of a copious supply of water, and the early removal of all offensive matter.

The number of animals killed for human consumption at the above two slaughter-houses during the year 1938 was :—

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Total. |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| (1) | 1,562 | 807 | 13,145 | 4,001 | 19,515 |
| (2) | 99 | 63 | 937 | 307 | 1,406 |
| Totals | 1,661 | 870 | 14,082 | 4,308 | 20,921 |

The number of licenses to slaughter animals issued during 1938 under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, were as follows :—

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| New Licenses | ... | ... | 1 |
| Renewal of Licenses | ... | ... | 29 |
| | | | <hr/> 30 |

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops

"Dairy Farming" cannot, in any sense of the term, be said to constitute one of the staple industries of the area, the milch cow population being less than 200 head.

Evenso, from the public health point of view, these premises are of paramount importance. It is encouraging to find on periodical visits of inspection of the cowsheds, that the keepers are realising more and more the need for hygienic conditions and that the health and comfort of the animal are main factors in the production of clean and safe milk. In several instances further structural improvements were carried out.

Every effort is being made to ensure that the milk is properly cooled, and that utensils are effectively sterilised in order to maintain a high standard of bacteriological purity.

Two of the dairies are licensed bottling establishments for "Designated" milk, properly equipped for the purpose. One of these, Rookstone Dairy, is also fitted with an up-to-date pasteurisation plant.

The quantity of milk retailed at the milkshops in the area is very small, and sold merely as a "side line" in conjunction with refreshments or other food articles. Covered receptacles are insisted upon, yet a low discolourisation factor is usually reported regarding samples taken at these places.

Bakehouses.

It can be said that the general condition of the 23 bakehouses in the district is fairly satisfactory. Routine inspection was carried out during the year. In some instances it was necessary to call the attention of those responsible that limewashing was overdue, and in one case to call for the provision of proper and sufficient water-closet accommodation.

Mention may be made of the opening, in July of the year, of the Tredegar Industrial and Provident Society's new Bakery in the Charles Street area. Equipped with the latest appliances, the premises are spacious, and ample provision made in the way of sanitary conveniences, etc., for those employed therein.

Factories

Many changes in the law governing places of this type have been brought into being by the coming into operation in July of the year under review of the Factories Act, 1937.

Outside the collieries there are few instances where many workers are employed. Never-the-less, to some extent, the new provisions are applicable to a large variety of premises within the district.

Much work remains to be done to cover the scope of this far reaching enactment, and it is hoped to report more fully therein in future reports. A table setting out particulars of inspection and action taken is annexed to this section.

Shops and Offices.

Much of what was said in the previous report under this heading can be again reiterated. Occupiers are found to be ready and willing to conform to reasonable requests for the promotion of hygiene and sanitary conditions. Further advantage has been taken in a number of cases of the added facilities afforded them since the inauguration and expansion of the Council's Electricity Undertaking in such matters as lighting, heating, ventilation, refrigeration, etc. This is very helpful in administering the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, dealing with the health and comfort of the assistants employed, and materially assists in the prevention of contamination in the preparation and storage of foodstuffs.

No certificates of exemption under the above Act were issued during the year.

Little complaint can be made of the office accommodation throughout the area, neither is there a known case of overcrowding therein. Sanitary improvements are certainly desirable in a few instances, but generally speaking they are well lighted, ventilated and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences. No case is known of an underground room being used for such purpose.

Camping Sites.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938 | ... | ... | ... | NIL |
| 2. Number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 | ... | ... | ... | NIL |
| 3. Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer of 1938 | ... | ... | ... | NIL |

Smoke Abatement.

Informal action was sufficient for dealing with the few complaints of "smoke nuisances" received during the year. Statutory powers now operate under Sections 101-6 of the Public Health Act 1936,

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Council were amongst the pioneers in the provision of an open-air Swimming Bath, constructed in 1932. Admirably situated in Bedwellty Park it has a swimming pool capacity of 237,000 gallons and a bath enclosure of almost three acres in extent. The water, which is drawn from the town's supply, is treated by means of a Patterson's (London) Mechanical (under pressure) Filtration Plant, capable of effectually dealing with 44,000 gallons per hour.

| | 1937. | 1938. |
|---|------------|--------|
| Total number of bathers for the season | ... 27,728 | 22,993 |
| Total number of spectators for the season | ... 2,840 | 2,506 |

The inclement weather conditions experienced during the season no doubt accounts for the decrease in the number of attendances.

A grant aided Scheme for improvements at the Swimming Pool and Enclosure at an estimated cost of approximately £1,500 was put forward during the year.

With the consent of the Council, the Bedwellty Park Swimming Club, having a membership of about 40, was formed at the commencement of the season 1938.

The report of the County Pathologist upon the bacteriological examination of a sample of bath water taken on the 15th August, 1938, reads:—

“Blood Heat organisms—Nil per ml.
 B.Coli—Absent from 35 ml. of sample.
 Streptococci—Not detected in 20 ml. of sample.
 B.Enteritidis Sporogenes—Not detected in 150 ml. of sample.
 Free Chlorine—1·0 part per million of water.

Remarks.—Bacteriologically this sample of water is satisfactory.”

Verminous Infestations.

A large number of complaints of this nature were again dealt with during the year, and much help and advice given in the matter of extermination of insect pests such as crickets, ants beetles, etc.

As usual every endeavour was made to co-operate and to give full publicity for concerted action in connection with National Rat Week (7th to 12th November) as requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

As far as your Health Department is concerned, every week is “Rat Week,” a statutory duty imposed upon the Council by delegation of the powers from the County Council in accordance with the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.

Particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs is tabulated below:—

| | | Found to be Infested. | Disinfested. |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | (a) Council Houses ... | 8 | 8 |
| | (b) Other Houses ... | 54 | 54 |

N.B.—This includes a number of houses which were later demolished under Slum Clearance Schemes. Further, it is not claimed that disinfestation has been 100 per cent. proficient in every case, and in some instances reinfestation may occur.

2. The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs were the use of fumigants, (sulphur dioxide and prepared blocks bearing the trade names of "Cimex" and "Cescones"), liquid insecticidal spraying (preparation known as "Zaldicide," "Climax" and "Kilgercide"), and in some instances the flame of a blow-lamp, or the renewal of affected woodwork.
3. The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free before removal to Council Houses.
 - (a) In the case of ordinary tenancies being granted ; inspection, and if necessary, the procedure as outlined in paragraph 2.
 - (b) In the case of rehousing under slum clearance ; the Council undertake the removal of all household effects and their fumigation with a 2.5 per cent concentration by volume of Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN). Unfortunately the Council do not possess steam disinfecting apparatus for dealing with bedding, etc.
4. The work of disinfection is carried out as far as possible by the local authority. A firm of contractors specialising in the work, is engaged for fumigation with Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN).
5. The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation and reinfestation after cleansing, are those by way of routine housing inspections. They are encouraged in all practical ways possible, in preventative measures such as the distribution of booklets dealing with this and kindred subjects, and are asked to report to the Department initial signs of any form of infestation.

As the Council's Housing Estate is increasing in size year by year, it is competent that the Council take into early consideration the advisability, or otherwise, of appointing a housing inspector or manager for the general supervision of their housing properties.

Schools.

All the schools in the district, with the exception of one private school, are under the control of the Monmouthshire Education Committee. They number :

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Elementary Schools | ... | ... | 9 |
| Central School | ... | ... | 1 |
| Secondary School | ... | ... | 1 |
| Technical School | ... | ... | 1 |
| Private School | ... | ... | 1 |

As previously reported, the sanitary conditions of some of the older schools are in many respects out of date. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that the County Authority have now a Scheme covering these and other matters.

Each school is provided with an adequate supply of water, with direct services from the water mains.

The extensive additions to the Secondary School were nearing completion at the end of the year.

With regard to the occurrence of infectious disease, Notices of Exclusion and Re-admission of all cases and contacts are transmitted to Headteachers. During 1938, the number of school children in respect to which such notices were sent (cases and contacts) were :—

| | Diphtheria | Scarlet Fever | Typhoid | Total |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------|-------|
| Exclusion ... | 95 | 63 | 1 | 159 |
| Re-admission ... | 129 | 61 | 1 | 191 |

Public Conveniences.

As will be seen from earlier reports, the Council have done much in recent years to bring about a marked improvement in this direction.

Further provision was made during the year by the opening of a new Public Convenience, erected at a cost of about £1,250, near the Park Row entrance to Bedwellty Park. Designed by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor (Mr. W. Edgar Jones) and equipped with up-to-date fittings and appliances and consists of a "Ladies" section and a "Gents." section. A 75 per cent. grant towards the cost was obtained from the Commissioners for Special Areas.

It is a matter for regret that instances of misuse and wilful damage to these places are frequently reported, despite the efforts to maintain them in a perfectly sanitary condition.

Public Mortuary and Cemeteries.

Use was made of the Public Mortuary during the year on 10 occasions, for the retention of the bodies of 8 males and 2 females. This is a decrease in the figures for former years.

The improved care and attention given to the grounds at your Cefn Golau Cemetery is a matter deserving comment.

The Cholera epidemic which swept the district about the middle of last century claimed many victims, and a small enclosure was set apart for the reception of the bodies. A small sum spent in keeping the enclosure intact, would permanently mark the place to future generations, who might otherwise be oblivious to the progress made and conquest over such pestilent diseases.

Legislation in Force.

In former years a table has been given, setting out the various adoptive Acts adopted by the Council. These have been greatly affected by the operation of the Public Health Act, 1936, and will be further superseded on the coming into force of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, on the 1st October, 1939.

The adoptive Acts or Parts or Sections of Acts that were in force at the close of 1938 were as follows :—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890.

Part III. [As far as it is not repealed by the Public Health Act 1936]. Part IV.

Infectious Disease [Prevention] Act 1892. [As far as it is not repealed by the Public Health Act 1936].

Private Street Works Act 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907.

Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 & 33 of Part II.

Public Health Act 1925.

Part II. [with the exception of Section 20, repealed by the Public Health Act 1936].

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933.

Section I.

In addition to the above, Private Acts, Orders and Byelaws operate in the district as under :—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Tredegar Water and Gas Act | ... | 1878 |
| Tredegar Water and Gas Act | ... | 1882 |
| Tredegar Waterworks Acts | ... | 1892 |
| Tredegar Urban District Council Act | ... | 1920 |
| Tredegar Order | ... | 1924 |
| Tredegar Gas (Charges) Order | ... | 1929 |

The need for the revision of Byelaws in force in the district has, for a number of years, been stressed in each successive Annual Report. Recent legislation has, however, made this inevitable.

Byelaws under Section 45 of the Tredegar Urban District Council Act, 1920, for preventing the waste, undue consumption, misuse, or contamination of water, were made on the 23rd August, 1938, and confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 7th October, 1938, and came into operation on the 1st December, 1938.

Byelaws under Section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the regulation of offensive trades, businesses or manufactures (with respect to Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Soapboiler, Tallow Melter, Fat Melter or Fat Extractor, Tripe Boiler, Glue Maker or Size Maker, Gut Scraper Rag and Bone Dealer) and the trade or business of Fish Frying, were made on the 23rd August, 1938, and confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 13th October, 1938, and came into operation on the 1st December, 1938.

Byelaws were made and allowed by the Local Government Board as far back as 30th September, 1901, on the following subjects (the review of which was under consideration during the year):—

Cleansing of Footways.
 Nuisances.
 Removal of Offensive and Noxious matter.
 Common Lodging Houses.
 Slaughter-houses.
 Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

On the 30th November, 1901:—

Houses Let in Lodgings,

Byelaws were made and allowed by the Minister of Health on the 14th August, 1925, with respect to:—

New Streets and Buildings.

(Building Byelaws to be made under the Public Health Act 1936, were under consideration during the year).

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

| Premises. | Number of | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Inspections | Written Notices. | Occupiers prosecuted. |
| Factories with mechanical power ... | 49 | 1 | — |
| Factories without mechanical power ... | 76 | 4 | — |
| Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) | 28 | 2 | — |
| Total ... | 153 | 87 | — |

2—DEFECTS FOUND

| Particulars. | Number of Defects. | | | Number of defects in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. |
|---|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred to H.M. Inspector. | |
| Want of Cleanliness ... | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Overcrowding ... | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature ... | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate Ventilation ... | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Ineffective Drainage of Floors ... | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences :— | | | | |
| Insufficient | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Unsuitable or Defective ... | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Not separate for sexes ... | — | — | — | — |
| Other Offences ... | — | — | — | — |
| (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to Factories Act, 1937) | | | | |
| Total ... | 10 | 10 | — | — |

Section D.

Housing.

So much has been written and said on the question of "Housing" in recent years and public opinion and interest roused to such an extent, that this phase of activity has become the "spotlight" in the work of Local Authorities throughout the Country.

The failure of private enterprise has thrust the burden and responsibility more or less upon Local Authorities. This is true, not so much in the provision of additional houses in newly developing areas, as in the replacement of worn out and dilapidated structures lacking in modern convenience and amenities to meet the changing needs and habits of the people, in older areas like Tredegar, where, by reason of industrial depression, expansion is unlikely.

The Council have therefore found themselves during the year in the throes of their slum clearance programme, and steadily pushing forward with their scheme for dealing with the abatement of overcrowding.

Difficulty and delay in such matters as the acquisition of suitable available building sites are naturally disappointing, but the Council are to be congratulated in their determination to ultimately sweep away the many instances of long standing deplorable housing conditions and overcrowding, together with the evils resulting therefrom.

Last year it was reported that for 1937 fifty-six new houses were completed for slum clearance purposes. This allowed of the displacement and re-housing of a similar number of families (totalling 258 persons) and the demolition or closure of the vacated unfit properties.

By July, 1938, a further batch of thirty (three-bedroomed houses, erected on the Tramroadside, rear of Charles Street, were completed, and displacement and re-housing took place during August of 30 families (comprising 147 persons in all) from :—

- (a) Three Clearance Areas.
- (b) Six Individual Unfit Houses.
- (c) Five Cellar Dwellings.

Twenty-eight other houses (also three-bedroom, non-parlour type) were in course of erection at the Ashvale Housing Estate during the year, 18 of which were completed by the end of the year.

In addition to this, the Council were advertising for tenders for building 52 houses of various sizes at the Nantybwlch site (for dealing with the abatement of overcrowding).

The position at the end of 1938 with regard to action completed under the Council's Slum Clearance Programme was :—

- (a) 405 persons displaced and re-housed in 86 new houses.
- (b) Nine Clearance Areas ... 53 houses demolished.
 Individual Unfit Houses ... 20 houses demolished.
 Cellar Dwellings ... 21 parts of houses closed.
- (c) Undertakings not to re-let
 for human habitation ... 6 houses.

Irrespective of slum clearance, the Council, in common with other Authorities, have very wide powers and duties imposed upon them by the Housing Act, 1936, in the matter of the repair of insanitary houses, many of which, having regard to the low standard of much of the cottage property in the district, cannot for the time be dealt with under demolition orders. A number of these houses have blank (blind) rear walls or sloping rear roofs thereby retarding light and ventilation or providing inadequate headroom. The occupiers of such places are surely as deserving of better conditions as the people taken from slum dwellings. No effort should be spared in inducing owners to recondition these properties so as to afford a reasonable standard of fitness and convenience, and in this way avoid the necessity for an unduly enlarged building programme. Here again the lack of means brought about by trade depression is an obstacle. Section 15 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925 (collection of Rent by the Council in lieu of Rates) is in operation in many instances. The alternative is, of course, the purchase of such houses by the Local Authority for the purpose of reconditioning, a policy which is not likely to meet with favour.

Fortunately, there is also a brighter aspect in local housing matters to the foregoing drab depiction of conditions in parts of the area. It is gratifying to state that over one-third of the total houses in the district are owner-occupied. Mostly of the artisan type these are, on the whole, well kept. A large number are admirably equipped with modern sanitary fittings and convenience, and it is always encouraging to be called upon to advise in the many instances where improvements of this character are being installed.

From the beginning of the present century to the close of 1938, 1895 houses have been erected within the district, an average of approximately 50 per annum. This shows that nearly 3,000 houses are of an earlier date.

House building to date for the present decade :—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|------|-----|----|
| 1931 | ... | 50. | 1935 | ... | 14 |
| 1932 | ... | NIL. | 1936 | ... | 3 |
| 1933 | ... | 4. | 1937 | ... | 56 |
| 1934 | ... | 11. | 1938 | ... | 53 |

Five of the houses for 1938 were built by private enterprise.

One Certificate was issued under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1938.

It was necessary to take legal proceedings under the Public Health Act in respect to 12 houses. The results of such action at the close of the year show—

- (a) Notices complied with in respect to two houses following adjournment.
- (b) Notices complied with in respect to eight houses following the making of Magistrate's Order,
- (c) Notices not complied with in respect to two houses following the making of Magistrate's Order.

(NOTE.—One of the latter houses later became the subject of a Demolition Order).

HOUSING DATA.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

| | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 1 | (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 452 |
| | (b) No. of inspections made for the purpose | 874 |
| 2 | (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 33 |
| | (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 51 |
| 3. | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 186 |
| 4. | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 239 |

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers... | 161 |
|--|-----|

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

| | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices : | |
| (a) By Owners | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. | Nil |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | 72 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices. | | | |
| | (a) By Owners | ... | ... | 61 |
| | (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | ... | | Nil |

C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | ... | ... | ... | 8 |

D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | Nil |

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-------|
| (a) | 1—Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | 282 |
| | 2—Number of families dwelling therein | ... | 296 |
| | 3—Number of persons dwelling therein | ... | 1,750 |
| (b) | Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | | 4 |
| (c) | 1—Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | 13 |
| | 2—Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | 71 |
| (d) | Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | ... | Nil |
| (e) | Other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions :— | | |

The work of measuring all rooms in each house in the district for compiling Survey (Form B) was not wholly completed at the end of the year. When this is done and Certificates of the permitted number supplied to all persons concerned, together with the availability of the 64 houses to be erected for the abatement of overcrowding, it will be possible to take more active measures for the relief of existing cases and the prevention of new cases.

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

No apology is necessary for again commenting upon the importance of maintaining a clean and "safe" milk supply for the district. The increased consumption of milk generally, is no doubt, an indication of the more universal recognition of its high food values. The age long reference to the cow as the "foster mother of the human race" is an adage equally applicable to the present day. The first essential, therefore, is to ensure that the supply at its source is derived from healthy animals. This, together with hygienic methods of handling, storage and distribution of the milk, sums up the whole public health aspect,

Every endeavour is continuously made to ensure that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and other enactments relating to milk, are being observed so as to guard against contamination at all stages. Generally speaking, the willing co-operation of the traders concerned in these matters has to be acknowledged, but there is, none-the-less, ample room for improvement in some instances

In respect to Registration, Licensing and Sampling, the following details or 1938 are submitted :—

REGISTRATION—The number of Certificates of Registration issued were—

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|
| PREMISES—Used as Dairies | ... | 2 |
|--------------------------|-----|---|

PERSONS—Retail Purveyors of Milk :—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|---|-----|---|
| Producers | ... | Nil | } | ... | 2 |
| Non-Producers | ... | 2 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|
| Wholesale Producers of Milk | ... | Nil | } | ... | Nil |
| Wholesale Traders of Milk | ... | Nil | | | |

The state of the registers at the end of the year was as follows :

REGISTERED PREMISES—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|----|---|-----|----|
| Cowsheds and Dairies | ... | 44 | } | ... | 54 |
| Milkshops | ... | 10 | | | |

REGISTERED PERSONS—

Wholesale Purveyors of Milk :—

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|---|----|
| Producers | ... | ... | ... | 14 | } | 21 |
| Non-Producers | ... | ... | ... | 7 | | |

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| Retail Purveyors of Milk resident within the district ... | 51 | } 56 |
| (Producers 31, Non-Producers 20) | | |
| Retail Purveyors of Milk resident outside the district ... | 5 | } |
| (Producers 4, Non-Producers 1) | | |

LICENCES—GRADED MILKS. The following Licences were issued for the year 1938 under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

| | | |
|--|--------|---|
| Licences in respect to Bottling Establishments | .. | 2 |
| Dealer's Licence | ... .. | 1 |

Pasteurised Milk.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Licences in respect to Pasteurisation Establishments... | 1 |
| Dealers' Licences | 2 |

SAMPLING OF MILK—Working in conjunction with the Health Department of the County Council all samples taken in the district, including milk as supplied to the schools, were submitted to bacteriological examination by the County Pathologist.

The following tabulation and notes briefly summarise the results.

GRADED MILKS—

| Grade. | Number of samples which | | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | satisfied Test. | Did not satisfy Test. | |
| Tuberculin Tested ... | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| Pasteurised | 12 | NIL | 12 |
| | 26 | 11 | 37 |

On being submitted to the Phosphate Test eleven out of the twelve samples of Pasteurised milk yielded a result consistent with the proper pasteurisation of milk.

ROUTINE SAMPLES—

| | Local Producers | Producers out- side the district | School Milk | Total. |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Number of samples conforming to a satisfactory standard ... | 26 | 12 | 9 | 47 |
| Number of samples which can be looked upon as generally satisfactory | 3 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Number of samples which can- not be looked upon as quite satisfactory | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Number of samples which can- not be looked upon as satis- factory | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| | 32 | 15 | 10 | 57 |

B. Typhosus, B. Diphtheriæ and B. Tuberculosis was not detected in any of the samples by microscopical examination.

Copies of the reports were in each case sent to the persons concerned, and where necessary, stressing the need for improvement, which usually was effected in repeat samples taken.

Further to these bacteriological examinations guinea-pig inoculation with mixtures of certain of these samples were made. In one local instance a positive result to Tuberculosis was obtained. Following clinical veterinary inspection of the cows at the farms concerned, and the taking of additional individual samples, the offending animal was ultimately traced, and finally slaughtered and disposed of under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Since April of the year, the administration of the Agricultural Act, 1937, has somewhat altered the latter procedure. The veterinary inspection of dairy cattle being now undertaken by veterinary inspectors of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Meat and other Foods Inspection.

It has to be repeated that systematic inspection of the food supply of the district has been carried out throughout the year, and all the attention possible given to this very necessary duty. All places where food is prepared, deposited and exposed for sale have been kept under observation.

On the whole, supplies have been of a very satisfactory standard, especially home-killed meat. Food articles of a deleterious nature have been readily surrendered by the traders, and their disposal promptly and properly attended to.

The provisions of the various Acts and Orders governing the sale of food were, generally speaking, duly observed.

In June of the year, information was given to the Police and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as to an eye injury of a bovine animal sent into the district for slaughter from an outside area, which led to the conviction of the person responsible.

The following is a list of meat and other articles of food found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and therefore destroyed.

MEAT—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 22,116 lbs. Beef | | | | |
| 2,986 lbs. Pork | | | | |
| 195 lbs. Mutton | | | | |
| 25 lbs. Veal | | | | |
| <hr/> 25,322 lbs. | Tons 11 | Cwts. 6 | Qrs. 0 | Lbs. 10 |
| 15,584 lbs. Offal | 6 | 19 | 0 | 16 |
| 18 lbs. Bacon | | | | |
| 3 lbs. Sausage | | | | |
| 15 lbs. Cooked Meats | | | | |
| 100 lbs. Rabbits | | | | |
| <hr/> 136 lbs. | | 1 | 0 | 24 |

FISH—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|
| 30 lbs. various | | | 1 | 2 |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|

OTHER FOODS—

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|----|
| 131 lbs. Fruits (various) | | | | |
| 123 lbs. Vegetables | | | | |
| 50 lbs. Miscellaneous | | | | |
| <hr/> 304 lbs. | | 2 | 0 | 24 |

Canned Foods ... 655 containers
Bottled Preserves ... 196 containers

Total approximate weight:—

| Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 18 | 17 | 2 | 3 |

Adulterations, etc.—The Council are not an authority under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and kindred Acts and Regulations. The chemical and bacteriological examination of food is undertaken by the County Council.

Nutrition—No special work was carried out by the Council, or special investigation made on the subject of nutrition.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

| | Cattle excluding Cows. | Cows. | Calves | Sheep and Lambs. | Pigs. |
|--|------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|-------|
| Number killed .. | 704 | 957 | 870 | 14,082 | 4,308 |
| Number inspected ... | 682 | 928 | 804 | 9,806 | 4,125 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis— | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned ... | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned (approx. figure) ... | 7 | 29 | 2 | 974 | 71 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis ... | 1·03 | 3·55 | 0·37 | 9·98 | 1·79 |
| Tuberculosis only— | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned ... | 1 | 31 | — | — | 16 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned (approx. figure) ... | 9 | 168 | — | — | 422 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ... | 1·46 | 21·44 | — | — | 10·62 |

Section F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Brief Review.

NOTIFICATIONS.—A comparison of the rates per 1,000 population of notifications received for the year 1938 is as follows:—

| | England and Wales. | Tredegar Urban Area |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Smallpox | 0·00 | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 2·41 | 3·73 |
| Diphtheria | 1·58 | 2·10 |
| Enteric Fever | 0·03 | — |
| Erysipelas | 0·40 | 1·77 |
| Pneumonia | 1·10 | 2·72 |

It will be noted that with the exception of Smallpox and Enteric Fever, the figures for the Tredegar Urban Area are higher than those for England and Wales. On the other hand, it can be claimed that the number of "missed cases" were almost negligible. This, possibly, is explained by the fact that full advantage is taken by the inhabitants at large of the very excellent Medical Service provided through the medium of the Medical Aid Society and is a tribute to the vigilance exercised, and the early notification of all suspicious cases by the Medical Practitioners, thus reducing the tendency to the spread of such diseases.

Reference to the accompanying Tables (Nos. 1 to 4) will give fuller details of the prevalence, distribution and mortality from notifiable diseases.

Small-Pox. No cases. (Chicken-pox was not notifiable during the year)

Scarlet Fever. The outstanding feature in the incidence of this endemic disease during 1938 is the very satisfactory reduction in the number of cases notified, being 78, as against:—

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 131 for 1937 | 118 for 1934 |
| 134 for 1936 | 255 for 1933 |
| 94 for 1935 | 181 for 1932 |

The cases were more or less scattered, the outlying parts of the area remaining free, and the highest numbers were shown for the second quarter of the year

The disease was of a mild nature. Superseding complications, however, resulted in one death from this cause. Where suitable arrangements for isolation could be made, patients were treated at home. 36 cases were, however, removed to hospital.

According to Ages—

| | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 28 | cases were below 5 years of age. |
| 42 | „ between 5 and 15 years of age. |
| 8 | „ in higher age groups. |

The collection of domestic articles, especially articles of clothing: etc., and their re-distribution without treatment of any sort, by such methods as “Jumble Sales,” or by the disgusting practice sometimes witnessed in the streets of “picking over” the contents of rag and bone dealer’s vehicles, certainly involves potential danger, however unwittingly, in the dissemination of infection.

Diphtheria. It will be seen that there were 44 notifications and 54 removals to hospital. This disparity is accounted for by a number being removed to hospital as observation cases. Early notification, isolation and treatment is aimed at, even though a substantial percentage ultimately prove to be suspicious only of this, what may be termed a dread disease as far as child life is concerned.

Prompt use continues to be made of diphtheria antitoxin, where permissible. This is also provided by the local authority, to the medical practitioners of the district as required.

The work accomplished in conjunction with the County Health Department in the matter of artificial immunisation of school children continues to show beneficial results. It is pleasing to report a nil return of mortality from diphtheria for the whole year, as compared to:—

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----|---------------|------|--------|----|
| 1934 | 1937 | ... | Notifications | 171. | Deaths | 8. |
| 1935 | 1936 | ... | Notifications | 53. | Deaths | 1. |
| 1936 | 1935 | ... | Notifications | 42. | Deaths | 1. |
| 1937 | 1934 | ... | Notifications | 33. | Deaths | 2. |

402 (Faucal and Nasal) swabs were sent for examination during the year giving results as follows:—

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Positive | ... | ... | 93 |
| Suspicious | ... | ... | 7 |
| No growth | ... | ... | 13 |
| Negative | .. | ... | 289 |

(In this matter, as in the examination of other pathological specimens, milk samples, specimens in connection with meat inspection, and other directions, the Council’s best thanks are due to Dr. D. Recyn Jones, the County Medical Officer and his Staff, for their kind co-operation and assistance at all times).

Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid). There were no cases. One patient, suspicious of typhoid was treated in hospital, but happily proved negative to test.

Of the two cases admitted to the Council's Isolation Hospital from an outside area, one terminated fatally, while the other patient recovered.

Erysipelas. The case rate for this disease shows an increase on the past few years, and is high in comparison to that for England and Wales.

1938—37 Notifications.

1936—21 Notifications.

1937—25 „

1935—22 „

Pneumonia. It will be observed from the figures quoted below that 1938 had a larger number of notifications and deaths from this cause, than for several years past. The mortality amongst males numbered 11 as against 10 females.

| Year. | Notifications. | Deaths. |
|-------|----------------|---------|
| 1938 | 57 | 21 |
| 1937 | 54 | 16 |
| 1936 | 52 | 10 |
| 1935 | 33 | 13 |

According to age groups, deaths from Pneumonia for the past four years :

| Age Groups. | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Under 1 year | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| 1 to 5 years | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 to 10 years | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| 20 to 45 years | 1 | — | 3 | 3 |
| 45 to 65 years | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| 65 years and over | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 |

Puerperal Pyrexia. Nine notifications, giving a case rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) of 27·27 compared to a rate of 14·42 for England and Wales

The high incidence, together with the abnormally high mortality from sepsis and other puerperal causes is a matter for much concern.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Two notifications were received. Recovery is reported in each case

Poliomyelitis. One notification of Anterior Poliomyelitis was received in January of the year. This case a male child of two years, was sent away for orthopaedic hospital treatment.

Cerebro Spinal Fever. One case, a girl of 10 years, was admitted to the Council's Isolation Hospital suffering from this disease, who responded well to Meningococcus Serum treatment.

Measles was not notifiable during the year. It is satisfactory to report no deaths from this highly infectious though preventable disease. No action was taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

Malaria and Dysentery } No cases notified.
Encephalitis Lethargica }

Other Diseases. Influenza was responsible for one death. The need did not arise for special attention to such matters as locally contracted anthrax, epidemic jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever, or psittacosis. No special comment can therefore be made regarding same.

By arrangement with the County Health Department, a supply of the drug Streptocide is available to the Medical Practitioners of the district.

The following tabulation sets out the particulars of mortality from certain diseases for the year 1938.

| Cause | Sex | 5-10 | 20-35 | 35-45 | 45-65 | 65 and over | Total |
|----------------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Heart Disease ... | M | — | — | — | 10 | 38 | 81 |
| | F | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | 22 | |
| Cancer ... | M | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | 22 |
| | F | — | — | — | 6 | 7 | |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... | M | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | 23 |
| | F | — | — | — | 4 | 9 | |
| Diabetes ... | M | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| | F | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | |
| Nephritis ... | M | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| | F | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | |
| TOTALS ... | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 92 | 141 |

Cancer. This malignant disease accounted for 22 deaths (which is two more than the previous year). The localisation of the disease or organs effected in these cases were :—

| | Males. | Respective Ages. |
|----------------|--------|-------------------|
| Stomach | ... 4 | 69, 69, 62 and 58 |
| Tongue | ... 1 | 69 |
| Rectum | ... 1 | 63 |
| Bladder | ... 1 | 86 |
| Gastric | ... 1 | 64 |
| Glands of Neck | ... 1 | 61 |
| | — | |
| | 9 | |

| | Females. | Respective Ages |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|
| Stomach | ... 4 | 71, 65, 61 and 56 |
| Breast | ... 2 | 71 and 60 |
| Curvix | ... 1 | 82 |
| Colon | ... 1 | 66 |
| Pancreas | ... 1 | 87 |
| Uterus | ... 1 | 69 |
| Ovaries | ... 1 | 59 |
| Gall Bladder | ... 1 | 58 |
| Thigh | ... 1 | 56 |
| | — | |
| | 13 | |

Heart Disease. The 81 deaths attributable to this cause works out proportionately at nearly one-third of the total deaths for the year.

Isolation Hospital Facilities.

Pending the fructification of the scheme prepared by the Monmouthshire County Council (under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929) in connection with the provision of co-ordinated hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious disease within the County, present needs have to be met.

Meanwhile, the requirements of the district have been amply served, and assistance rendered to neighbouring areas in this direction, at the Council's Ashvale Isolation Hospital, where much good work continues to be accomplished by a competent and qualified staff under the direction of the Matron (Miss A. E. W. Robjohns).

The particulars of the number of patients treated at the Ashvale Isolation Hospital during 1938 are :—

| | Diphtheria | Scarlet Fever | Typhoid | Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------|
| January | 10 | 7 | ... | ... | 17 |
| February | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 11 |
| March | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 |
| April | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | 12 |
| May | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | 10 |
| June | 9 | 6 | 1 | ... | 16 |
| July | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 |
| August | 10 | 3 | 1 | ... | 14 |
| September | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 7 |
| October | 8 | 5 | ... | 2 | 15 |
| November | 7 | 2 | ... | 1 | 10 |
| December | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Total for year | 81 | 44 | 3 | 5 | 133 |
| Cases from out- side Districts | 27 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 39 |
| Tredeggar Area | 54 | 36 | 1 | 3 | 94 |
| Cases died— | | | | | |
| Outside Districts | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| Tredeggar Area | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total Deaths | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 |

Prevention of Blindness. No action was taken by the Local Authority under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

Industrial Diseases. The following are the Diseases under this heading notified for the district for 1938 and two earlier years :—

| | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Miner's Nystagmus | ... | 20 | 8 |
| Beat Hand | ... | 5 | 7 |
| Beat Elbow | ... | 4 | 2 |
| Beat Knee | ... | 7 | 18 |
| Tenosynovitis of Wrist | ... | — | 2 |
| Dermatitis | ... | — | — |
| | 36 | 37 | 36 |

Tuberculosis.

The figures relating to new cases and mortality during 1938, arranged according to age groups, will be found in Table IX. at the end of the report. Reference to the totals given below, together with those for several previous years will be useful for the purpose of comparison.

| YEAR | NEW CASES | | DEATHS | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Respiratory | Non Respiratory | Respiratory | Non Respiratory |
| 1938 | 15 | 22 | 6 | 6 |
| 1937 | 36 | 12 | 13 | 3 |
| 1936 | 32 | 19 | 10 | 9 |
| 1935 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 3 |
| 1934 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 2 |
| 1933 | 25 | 18 | 21 | 4 |
| 1932 | 21 | 25 | 15 | 3 |
| 1931 | 33 | 23 | 16 | 2 |

The ratio per 1,000 resident population is as follows :—

| | | 1937 | 1938 |
|-----------------------|-----|------|------|
| New cases (all forms) | ... | 2.27 | 1.77 |
| Deaths (all forms) | ... | 0.75 | 0.57 |

The ratio of Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 deaths (all causes) is—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Pulmonary | ... | ... | 23.34 |
| Non-Pulmonary | ... | ... | 23.34 |
| All forms | ... | ... | 46.69 |

approximately 1 in 21.

The state of the Tuberculosis register at the commencement and at the close of 1938 was as follows--

| Date | Males | | Females | | Totals |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------|
| | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary | Pulmonary | Pulmonary Non- | |
| 1st Jan., 1938 ... | 92 | 86 | 103 | 47 | 328 |
| 31st Dec., 1938 ... | 88 | 88 | 101 | 54 | 331 |

This gives a ratio of notified cases per 1,000 population at the end of the year of 15·84.

Total number of notifications of admissions to [Form I] and discharges from [Form II] Institutions during 1938 were :

| MALES | | | FEMALES | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Pulmonary | Non-pulmonary | Pulmonary | Non-pulmonary |
| Admissions ... | 10 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Discharges ... | 8 | 5 | 9 | 1 |

There were no non-notified tuberculosis deaths.

Number of cases added to the Register and brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification 2. (One non-pulmonary—male, and one pulmonary—female).

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

It was found necessary for the Council to arrange for the destruction of soiled bedding in certain cases, and compensate accordingly.

The following report has kindly been supplied by Dr. J. Glyn Jones, the Tuberculosis Physician, West Monmouthshire Area, The King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association :—

*Tredegar Tuberculosis Clinic.***Report for the year ended December, 31st, 1938.**

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|
| Total number of new cases examined at the Clinic during the year | ... | ... | 166 |
| Total number of new School cases examined during the year | ... | ... | 54 |
| Number of cases diagnosed as— | | | |
| (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ... | 12 | } 22 |
| (b) Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis | ... | 10 | |
| Total number of attendances at the Clinic | ... | ... | 756 |
| Number of patients treated in Hospitals | ... | ... | 14 |
| Number of patients treated in Sanatoria | ... | ... | 7 |

In conclusion, I once again desire to place on record my appreciation of the continued and willing support of the Council throughout the year, and to acknowledge the diligent and valuable services rendered the Department by your Sanitary Inspectors, and also the very excellent manner in which your Matron and Staff have carried out their duties at your Isolation Hospital.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

EDWIN T. H. DAVIES,

M.D., M.S. (LOND.) F R.C.S. (ENG.)

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1938.
(Other than Tuberculosis)

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE. | NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | AGE GROUPS (Years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 1 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-35 | 35-45 | 45-65 | 65 and over | Total at all Ages |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | 6 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 33 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | .. | 78 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 44 |
| Pneumonia | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 13 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 57 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 37 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Anterior Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cerebro Spinal Meningitis | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| TOTALS | 8 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 54 | 24 | 10 | 29 | 17 | 26 | 14 | 229 |

TABLE II

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Incidence during each month of the year 1938.

| Disease. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Totals |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| Scarlet Fever | 12 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 78 |
| Diphtheria | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 44 |
| Pneumonia | 4 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 57 |
| Erysipelas | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 37 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Anterior Poliomyelitis | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cerebro Spinal Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| TOTALS | 26 | 26 | 20 | 28 | 21 | 26 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 229 |

TABLE III.

Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1938.

(Allocation to different parts of the District)

| District | Tuber- culosis new cases | Scarlet Fever | Diph- theria | Pneu- monia | Puer- peral Pyrexia | Erysip- elas | Ophthal- mia Neonat- orum | Anterior- Poliom- yelitis | Cerebro Spinal Men'gitis | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Georgetown | 3 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Lower Area (Town) | 5 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 25 |
| Bedwellty Pits | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Troedrhigwair | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Central (Town) | 6 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| West (Town) | 8 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Ashvale (including Charles Street) | 5 | 17 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 50 |
| Tafarnaubach | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Trevil and Nantybwh | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Sewrfa and Dukestown | ... | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 14 |
| Sirhowy | 6 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | 41 |
| | 37 | 78 | 44 | 57 | 9 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 266 |

TABLE IV.

Analysis of Deaths from Notifiable Diseases, 1938.

(Other than Tuberculosis).

| DISEASE. | DEATHS, AGE GROUPS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Under 1 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-35 | 35-45 | 45-65 | 65 and over | Total all Ages |
| Typhoid Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 21 |
| Puerperal Sepsis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Other Puerperal Causes | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 1 |
| TOTALS | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 26 |

TABLE V.
Vital Statistics of whole District, 1925-1938.

Name of District—TREDEGAR.

| Year | Population estimated to middle each year. | Births. | | Nett deaths belonging to the district. | | | |
|------|--|--------------|-------|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------|
| | | Num- ber. | Rate | Under One Year | | At all Ages | |
| | | | | Num- ber | Rate 1000 net Births | Num- ber | Rate |
| 1925 | 26,380 | 625 | 23·69 | 49 | 80·0 | 291 | 11·03 |
| 1926 | 25,580 | 554 | 21·65 | 47 | 84·83 | 254 | 9·92 |
| 1927 | 25,330 | 503 | 19·85 | 48 | 95·42 | 284 | 11·21 |
| 1928 | 24,440 | 472 | 19·31 | 25 | 52·96 | 275 | 11·17 |
| 1929 | 24,280 | 450 | 18·12 | 28 | 62·2 | 272 | 11·11 |
| 1930 | 24,280 | 437 | 17·99 | 28 | 64·53 | 252 | 10·37 |
| 1931 | 23,370 | 473 | 20·23 | 45 | 95·13 | 275 | 11·76 |
| 1932 | 23,010 | 451 | 19·60 | 36 | 79·82 | 252 | 10·95 |
| 1933 | 22,670 | 366 | 16·14 | 32 | 87·43 | 260 | 11·46 |
| 1934 | 22,420 | 379 | 16·9 | 20 | 52·77 | 272 | 12·13 |
| 1935 | 22,120 | 355 | 16·04 | 23 | 64·78 | 248 | 11·21 |
| 1936 | 21,780 | 362 | 16·62 | 18 | 49·72 | 277 | 12·71 |
| 1937 | 21,140 | 338 | 15·99 | 25 | 73·96 | 252 | 11·92 |
| 1938 | 20,890 | 312 | 14·94 | 18 | 57·69 | 257 | 12·3 |

TABLE VI

Causes of Death (Registrar General's Returns)

| 1937 | | | 1938 | | |
|--------|-----|---|--------------|-----|-----|
| M. | F | CAUSES OF DEATH. | M | F | |
| 138 | 114 | ALL CAUSES | 142 | 115 | |
| ... | ... | Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | Fever | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | Measles | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | .. | Whooping Cough | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | 2 | Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 1 | Influenza | ... | 1 | ... |
| 3 | 10 | Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 2 | 4 | |
| 3 | ... | Other tuberculous diseases | 3 | 3 | |
| 2 | ... | General Paralysis of the insane | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | tabes dorsalis | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | 11 | Syphilis | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 1 | Cancer, malignant disease | 9 | 13 | |
| 9 | 11 | Diabetes | 3 | 3 | |
| 39 | 31 | Cerebral hæmorrhage, | 10 | 13 | |
| 8 | 5 | Heart disease | 48 | 33 | |
| 7 | 5 | Other circulatory diseases | 6 | 2 | |
| 12 | 4 | Bronchitis | 6 | 6 | |
| ... | ... | Pneumonia (all forms) | 11 | 10 | |
| 2 | ... | Other respiratory diseases | 1 | 2 | |
| ... | 2 | Peptic ulcer | 2 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) | 1 | ... | |
| ... | ... | Appendicitis | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | Cirrhosis of Liver | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | Other diseases of liver, etc. | 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | 3 | Other digestive diseases | ... | 1 | |
| 6 | 3 | Acute and chronic nephritis | 7 | 2 | |
| ... | 1 | Puerperal Sepsis | ... | 3 | |
| ... | 2 | Other puerperal causes | ... | 1 | |
| 7 | 10 | Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth | 4 | 3 | |
| 2 | 2 | Senility | 3 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | Suicide | 3 | 1 | |
| 7 | 2 | Other violence | 6 | 1 | |
| 14 | 7 | Other defined diseases | 14 | 8 | |
| 13 | 12 | Deaths of Infants under 1 year | Total | 10 | 8 |
| 13 | 11 | | Legitimate | 10 | 7 |
| ... | 1 | | Illegitimate | .. | 1 |
| 172 | 166 | LIVE BIRTHS | Total | 147 | 165 |
| 167 | 157 | | Legitimate | 143 | 158 |
| 5 | 9 | | Illegitimate | 4 | 7 |
| 9 | 11 | STILLBIRTHS | Total | 9 | 9 |
| 9 | 11 | | Legitimate | 9 | 9 |
| ... | ... | | Illegitimate | ... | ... |
| 21,140 | | POPULATION | 20,890 | | |

TABLE VII.

Infantile Mortality—1938.

| | Under 1 week | 1-2 weeks | 2-3 weeks | 3-4 weeks | Total under 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-9 months | 9-12 months | Total deaths under 1 year |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Congenital Malformation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature Birth ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Debility and Marasmus | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth Deformity ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumonia | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 5 |
| Convulsions | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Bronchitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| T.B. Peritonitis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Enteritis (Infantile Diarrhoea) | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | .. | 4 | 18 |

TABLE VIII.
Infantile Mortality (Allocation to Wards) 1938.

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Totals |
|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Georgetown | M F ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... 2 | ... ... | ... ... | ... .. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... 2 |
| Central | M 1 ... F ... | ... 3 | 1 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... .. | ... ... | 2 ... | ... ... | ... ... | 4 3 |
| Sirhowy | M F .. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 1 ... | 1 1 | ... ... | ... ... | 1 ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 3 1 |
| West | M F ... | ... ... | ... 1 | 1 ... | ... 1 | 1 .. | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 1 ... | 3 2 |
| Totals | M 1 ... F ... | ... 3 | 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 1 | 2 1 | ... .. | ... ... | 1 ... | 2 ... | ... ... | 1 .. | 10 8 |
| Totals | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 18 |

TABLE IX

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

(according to Age Groups,

| Age Periods | New Cases. | | | | Deaths | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | 4 | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 25 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 35 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 45 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 65 and upwards | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 8 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |

TABLE X.

Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population, 1938

| | All Causes | Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers | Small-pox | Measles | Scarlet fever | Whooping cough | Diphtheria | Influenza |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| England and Wales ... | 11·6 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·04 | 0·01 | 0·03 | 0·07 | 0·11 |
| 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ... | 11·7 | 0·00 | ... | 0·05 | 0·01 | 0·03 | 0·07 | 0·10 |
| 148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations of 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ... | 11·0 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·03 | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·06 | 0·11 |
| London Administrative County ... | 11·4 | 0·00 | 0·00 | 0·06 | 0·01 | 0·03 | 0·05 | 0·06 |
| Tredegar Urban District | 12·3 | ... | ... | ... | 0·047 | 0·047 | ... | 0·047 |

